

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The claims have been amended as set forth above. With regard to the cancelled claims, applicants respectfully reserve the right to pursue the subject matter of any of the cancelled claims in any forthcoming continuation application(s). Applicant believes that the claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

I. Examiner Interview Dated March 10, 2009

An interview was held on March 10, 2009. An agreement as to allowability was not reached. Applicants believe that an agreement was reached that the current changes overcome the cited references.

II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 24-26, 28-33, 35-40 and 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,804,705 issued to Greco et al. (hereinafter “Greco”) in view of Thurmair (hereinafter “Thurmair”) (Note that the Office Action refers to Lissauer which applicants believe to be a copy and paste error). Claims 27 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greco in view of Thurmair, as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,338,033 issued to Bourbonnais et al. (hereinafter “Bourbonnais”). In light of the above amendments and the remarks herein, applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejections.

Independent claim 24 has been amended to recite sending a GET request to a redirector server, wherein the GET request includes an address of the redirector server, an identifier of the first language, and an identifier of the second language, wherein the identifier of the first language and the identifier of the second language dictate a selection of an address of a translation server by the redirector server. The specification sets forth the advantages to such a feature. The specification indicates that redirection provides flexibility for the URL addresses assigned to various machine translation servers. The redirection server URL can remain constant for the word processing application, while the machine translation server URLs may be changed from time to time to reflect configuration changes to reflect changes in available machine

translation service. The specification gives the example that ABC Translation Company may be out of business, the URL address for the ABC Translation Company can be removed or replaced by the URL of an alternate machine translation service while the URL for the redirection server stays the same. This configuration provides several advantages so that URLs are not hardcoded into the word processing application for the translation services. If they were, the software on the client would need to be updated frequently. By utilizing the redirection server URL, the redirection server URL remains constant and only the URLs located on the redirection server are updated when required. Such a configuration provides the above efficiencies for updating.

Applicants can find no teaching or suggestion of the above feature within the cited references. Greco teaches an electronic document service. (Greco at Abstract). One of the user interfaces in Greco is a translation service. (Greco, Col. 4, lines 59-60). Greco teaches translation in general. Greco teaches that:

The Translation Service button 430 may initiate a function to translate a document into one or more languages. This function may provide varying degrees of translation, from a quick, rough translation to a formal and official translation. The user may provide the document electronically to a secure location of a service provider. The service provider may translate the document, as appropriate, and return the translated document to the user.

(Greco, Col. 9, lines 19-25). Here, Greco is teaching the general concept of submitting an electronic document for translation. The statements in Greco are very general and do not indicate how the calls take place for translation. For example, there is no indication in Greco of how the document is processed for translation, how the document is sent to the translation service, the type of translation service, or how the calls are processed for a translation. Thurmair does not overcome the lack of teaching in Greco. Thurmair teaches the reformatting of the document upon translation. Thurmair teaches the extraction of text portions for the document to create a shadow document. The shadow document includes all of the layout information and pointers to text portions. (Thurmair at 77). Both references are silent on the use of a redirector service to provide the advantages indicated herein.

Independent claim 24 further recites "sending a POST request to the address received in the response to the GET request, wherein the POST request includes the second version, the address received in response to the GET request, the identifier of the first language, the identifier of the second language and an identifier of a current user interface language of the word processor sending the POST request," "wherein any additional content from the translation service is in the current user interface language of the word processor according to the identifier of the current user interface language sent in the POST request," in combination with "wherein any additional content from the translation service is displayed in the current user interface language of the word processor according to the identifier of the current user interface language sent in the POST request." The specification sets forth the advantages of such features. The specification indicates the importance of the user interface being designated with the user interface language parameter as indicated. The specification gives an example that a request may be for a Dutch user interface. As such, additional content from the translation provider that is returned along with the translated results may include links or advertisements in Dutch. This parameter helps to provide content to the user interface in the language of the user interface apart from the languages indicated in the translation.

Applicant can find no teaching or suggestion of the above feature within the cited references. Greco teaches an electronic document service. (Greco at Abstract). One of the user interfaces in Greco is a translation service. (Greco, Col. 4, lines 59-60). Greco teaches translation in general. Greco teaches that:

The Translation Service button 430 may initiate a function to translate a document into one or more languages. This function may provide varying degrees of translation, from a quick, rough translation to a formal and official translation. The user may provide the document electronically to a secure location of a service provider. The service provider may translate the document, as appropriate, and return the translated document to the user.

(Greco, Col. 9, lines 19-25). Here, Greco is teaching the general concept of submitting an electronic document for translation. The statements in Greco are very general and do not indicate how the calls take place for translation. For example, there is no indication in Greco of

how the document is processed for translation, how the document is sent to the translation service, the type of translation service, or how the calls are processed for a translation. There simply is no indication in Greco of a POST request that includes the features indicated, let alone an identifier of the language of the user interface to provide the advantages indicated above. Thurmair does not overcome the lack of teaching in Greco. Thurmair teaches the reformatting of the document upon translation. Thurmair teaches the extraction of text portions for the document to create a shadow document. The shadow document includes all of the layout information and pointers to text portions. (Thurmair at 77). Both references are silent on the use of the combination of language identifiers as indicated in independent claim 24.

Independent claim 31 has been amended to recite sending a request to a redirector service for an identifier of a translation service, wherein the request includes an address of the redirector server, an identifier of the first language, and an identifier of the second language, wherein the identifier of the first language and the identifier of the second language dictate a selection of an address of a translation server by the redirector server. The specification sets forth the advantages to such a feature. The specification indicates that redirection provides flexibility for the URL addresses assigned to various machine translation servers. The redirection server URL can remain constant for the word processing application, while the machine translation server URLs may be changed from time to time to reflect configuration changes to reflect changes in available machine translation service. The specification gives the example that ABC translation Company may be out of business, the URL address for the ABC Translation Company can be removed or replaced by the URL of an alternate machine translation service while the URL for the redirection server stays the same. This configuration provides several advantages so that URLs are not hardcoded into the word processing application for the translation services. If they were, the software on the client would need to be updated frequently. By utilizing the redirection server URL, the redirection server URL remains constant and the URLs located on the redirection server are updated when required. Such a configuration provides the above efficiencies for updating.

Applicant can find no teaching or suggestion of the above feature within the cited references. Greco teaches an electronic document service. (Greco at Abstract). One of the user

interfaces in Greco is a translation service. (Greco, Col. 4, lines 59-60). Greco teaches translation in general. Greco teaches that:

The Translation Service button 430 may initiate a function to translate a document into one or more languages. This function may provide varying degrees of translation, from a quick, rough translation to a formal and official translation. The user may provide the document electronically to a secure location of a service provider. The service provider may translate the document, as appropriate, and return the translated document to the user.

(Greco, Col. 9, lines 19-25). Here, Greco is teaching the general concept of submitting an electronic document for translation. The statements in Greco are very general and do not indicate how the calls take place for translation. For example, there is no indication in Greco of how the document is processed for translation, how the document is sent to the translation service, the type of translation service, or how the calls are processed for a translation. Thurmair does not overcome the lack of teaching in Greco. Thurmair teaches the reformatting of the document upon translation. Thurmair teaches the extraction of text portions for the document to create a shadow document. The shadow document includes all of the layout information and pointers to text portions. (Thurmair at 77). Both references are silent on the use of a redirector service to provide the advantages indicated herein. Reconsideration is requested.

Independent claim 38 recites a second version of the original pre-translated word processing document. The second version is HTML and includes (among other features) an identifier of the first language, an identifier of the second language and an identifier of the current user interface language of the word processor on the user computer. Independent claim 38 continues by indicating that the translated second version received from the translation service includes (among other features) additional content from the translation service in a language identified by the identifier of the current user interface language of the word processor. Independent claim 38 continues by stating that the translated second version is displayed and includes a display of the additional content from the translation service displayed in the language identified by the identifier of the current user interface language of the word processor. The specification sets forth the advantages of such features. The specification indicates the

importance of the user interface being designated with the user interface language parameter as indicated. The specification gives an example that a request may be for a Dutch user interface. As such, additional content from the translation provider that is returned along with the translated results may include links or advertisements in Dutch. This parameter helps to provide content to the user interface in the language of the user interface apart from the languages indicated in the translation.

Applicant can find no teaching or suggestion of the above feature within the cited references. Greco teaches an electronic document service. (Greco at Abstract). One of the user interfaces in Greco is a translation service. (Greco, Col. 4, lines 59-60). Greco teaches translation in general. Greco teaches that:

The Translation Service button 430 may initiate a function to translate a document into one or more languages. This function may provide varying degrees of translation, from a quick, rough translation to a formal and official translation. The user may provide the document electronically to a secure location of a service provider. The service provider may translate the document, as appropriate, and return the translated document to the user.

(Greco, Col. 9, lines 19-25). Here, Greco is teaching the general concept of submitting an electronic document for translation. The statements in Greco are very general and do not indicate how the calls take place for translation. For example, there is no indication in Greco of how the document is processed for translation, how the document is sent to the translation service, the type of translation service, or how the calls are processed for a translation. There simply is no indication in Greco of a POST request that includes the features indicated, let alone an identifier of the language of the user interface to provide the advantages indicated above. Thurmain does not overcome the lack of teaching in Greco. Thurmain teaches the reformatting of the document upon translation. Thurmain teaches the extraction of text portions for the document to create a shadow document. The shadow document includes all of the layout information and pointers to text portions. (Thurmain at 77). Both references are silent on the use of the combination of language identifiers as indicated in independent claim 38. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

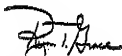
With regard to the dependent claims, the dependent claims include features that are not taught or otherwise suggested by the cited references. Moreover, those claims ultimately depend from the independent claims set forth above. As such, they should be allowable for at least those same reasons.

III. Request for Reconsideration

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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